A Commissariat is at head of the general administration of the army. It is as great a den of thieves as any to be found in the world. The present Emperor has tried with all his might, and many times, to purify this sugean stable, but always without effect. If one thief is kicked out and severely punished, his successor will fol kw, after a while, the same course. The evil is too deep. b rooted in the whole government. It penetrates all branches of the administration, civil as well as military, As we have mentioned already in a preceding article, it s inherent and vital to the system. The Emperor is semetimes driven mad by new and successive discoveries of peculation, either committed by his nearest favorites, or at least sheltered by their influence. On one such occasion he said to his son and heir: Sascha (a diminutive of Alexander) there are only two honest men in Rus sia : then and I In this he was wrong. There are some few more even in the elevated circle by which he is surrounded. Thus Pashkewich, Count Bludoff. Prince Souvaroff and a few more. The Emperor might and honest men, elsewhere, in a small number. But such men ence put forward, the Emperor has not the character to back and support them firmly against the corrupt intriguers, who unanimously oppose such unwelcome apparitions on their horizon.

The organization of the scoundrelism in the Commissarist is so extensive, so intricate, and so well-combined. that no sword of justice or that of the autograt can pepetrate or cut it through. In this general onset, next to the Commissariat, come the colonels commanding and administering the respective regiments. Their peculation is generally christened with the name of shrewd Magorszummy, economy. It is applied to all the necessities of the poor seldier. Thus the colonel for example receives yearly the cloth for the equipment of the regi ment, but the soldiers often wear the same uniforms for two years. The workmen in the regiment are all soldiers: their tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, smiths, &c., must work without any extra pay beng allowed by the Colonel. In time of peace the regiment rarely contains a full number of soldiers, notwithstanding that the pay and equipment are received for full ranks. A Coloner shares a part of these "economies" with his genera's or at least their staffs. In the cavalry, very naturally, such "economies" are more considerable. First are those made on the incomplete number of men and horses; then " economy" made on the prices of the horses, on that of the cost of their maintenance, for all of which high figures are paid by the Government to the Colonels, who make in this manner immense profits. Further, every year a certain number of horses is reported to be renewed always more than are really necessary, and the Colonel pockets the money instead of buying the required number. Generally the yearly income economized in this way by a Colonel of cavalry will amount to twenty thousand, that of a Colonel of infantry from ten to twelve thousand dollars. To give an idea how these vari-60s "economies" are executed let us suppose the follow-

ing: A sole for the shoe of a soldier as allotted by the Government is of 18 inches length. Before it reaches its destination the Commissariat and the Colonels clip it each in their turn to that extent that it becomes in fact scarcely 6 inches long. The same is done with flour and greats, in which consists the almost exclusive nourish ment of the soldier. If he should have a pound for example, of each of them, he receives scarcely 8 ounces. The soldiers being generally quartered in towns and villages, have the right to claim from their hosts a searoning of salt and grease. On the flour and groats the Captain of the company, as well as the senior Sergeant realize in turn their profits.

This general shrewd economy is to a certain extent sanctioned by the Government. Out of it the musical band of a regiment is understood to be maintained by the Colonel, as well as fuel furnished for the adjutant's office and some other small extras. The maintainence of the musical band consists in the pay of a good director and music master, and in the purchase of instruments the rest of the band are the soldiers of the regimentmade by force to become musicians.

The same principle of peculation extends to the Navy Yards, and above all becomes very lucrative for the officers superintending the construction of forts, and works. Thus the citadel of Warsaw, the forts of Georgiewich, once Modlie, Wwangorodin Poland, that of Dansburg in Lithuania, on the Dwina, a special pet of the present Emperor, but which never will be finished, like Penelope's woof, disappearing as soon as rising in the maying sands; all these constructions, paval or inland, as well at those of the lines of telegraphs (not magnetic but ac cording to the ancient system.) have cost the Government tenfold more than their worth. Millions on millions thus melt in the hands of the myriads of constructors, cargineers, officers, inferior as well as superior, directing and superintending the like extensive works.

Among all these birds of prey there appear from time to time exceptions-bone t men-but they are rare and few, and in the long run are generally brow-heaten by the others. In justice to the Prince Pashkewich, it ought to be said, that his whole career, from the inferior grades to the present prominent one, has been marked by untarnished honesty. He made no fortune whatever as a Colonel. Now he is immensely rich, by the gifts of the Sovereign. But he, the all powerful commander, is powerless to stop peculation in the army under his command. As says the old proverb: nec Hercules contra places. During a war, however, Pashkewich always takes particular care of the soldier, of his comforts, and that his due shall reach him as much as possible in the normal measure. The soldier knows it, adores Pashke wifech, and fights under his command as cheerfully as courageously; and if, as some enemies of the Prince maintain, he has often made, in his campaigns, strategical blunders, which would have jeoparded their issue, the undaunted devotion of the soldiers has repaired his mistakes, and recatablished on his side the fortune of the bettle. Such, it is said, was the case in the campaigns of Persia and Poland, under Pashkewich's command.

One perusing a military almanae of Russin--if any way acquainted with the characteristic sounds of the Russian and German languages-will be astonished to find the names of officers, and above all of Generals, to be foreign ones, and most of them Germans. They have crept into the Russian public service, during a long perried, to the greatest dissatisfaction of the genuine Russians, by whom they are looked on with hatred, as a national calamity. As this admixture of the German element is not without influence, as well on the internal struggles and cellisions of parties as on the councils of the Sovereign and the external action of Russian polties; and further, as the preponderating influx of theaforeigners still pours in upon the army-a brief outline of this subject will not be out of order here.

The principal sources of this foreign element are the so called Baltie provinces, composed of Carland, Livo. nia and Esthonia. The land-owners or nobility there, as well as the inhabitants of cities, have been Germans for the last four centuries, descending from German knight? and other settlers who compared and civilized these | corps were engaged in a compiracy. It was discovered regions, where the aboriginal Curi and Letti, very and a number of the officers punished, but the affair Rely belong to the Pinnie stock. The conquerers bed was bushed up. Who knows, whether the present carride. The officer like the greater part of the confidence with persons of the confidence of

longed to the brotherhood of the Knights of the Sword. called likewise Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and were also Germans. In the sixteenth century these Knights fturned Protestant, married, and divided the country into individual property. They were never really independent, but vassals of Poland, Sweden, and finally, since the last century, they have been subjects of Rus. sia, maintaining still some distinct privileges of caste, and partly the German language, which they call the hearth of their distinct nationality. Apart from these born-sub jects of the Empire, there was, during those hundred years, an influx of adventurers from Germany in every form and with every purpose, from men seeking civil or military service, teachers and artisans, down to servants and the commonest workmen,-all of them eager to push their career at the cost of the parities. Numbers succeeded. Thus, for example, one of th greatest favorites of the Emperor Nicholas, Count Klein. michel, is the son of a footman imported from Germany by the Prince Soltikoff, by whose protection the present Count was placed as a boy in a public military establishment of education. His name, Little Michel, bears an evidence of his origin. All these Germans born or imperted from the principal props of despotiam, are the faithful agents of its greatest saturnaliat. Russia is no father-land to them. They have no love for her. only tie between them and her is the most abject devotion to the master whom they serve. No interest is felt by them in the moral welfare of the country, and less now than ever, as they hate more and more the abort igines, by whom, as civilization and culture extend, these strangers are pushed in the back ground, and whose efforts become stranger and stronger to get rid of their influence. Generally without any roots in the national element, standing in opposition and hostility to it, their existence depends wholly on the Czars, and to imperial whims they are devoted soul and body. This is one of the reasons for the protection which is bestowed on them by the Emperors. Thus, Germans are spread every where; at the Court, in diplomacy, in military service The guards are full of them. They support patientlynay, cheerfully-the iron discipline, before which the Russian hobility ratire more and more. They are even the principal contrivers and executors of it. Their cavlling exactitude in all the smallest and most annoying details of the service is proverbial-in direct opposition with the rather indolent manner in which generally the ! Russian looks on like small affairs. As the national proverbs say: "Until there is no thunder the Russian makes no sign of the cross," which significathat he be takes himself to work theroughly only in government emergencies. All the above mentioned qualities of the Germans contribute to secure to them the favor of the rulers. But this is not all. German blood flows rather exclusively in the imperial family. With the Empress Elizabeth, caughter of Peter the Great, pure Russian blood became extinct on the throne. The admixture of the German became more and more copious by each eccession-and now it can be said that there is scarcely a drop of that of the Romanoifs-founders of this dynasty in its veins. Peter the HId, successor and

nephew of Elizabeth, was the sou of a prince of Holstein Cottory, and Catharine his wife, an Anhalt. Their son Paul the 1st, was thus almost wholly German by descent. from his marriage with a Princess from the house of Wartemberg, issues the present Sovereign, united to a Prussian Princess, as is his son and heir to one from the bouse of Hesse Darmstadt. Thus Germans have been gratised on Germans already for four generations, and the rure Slavic element is wholly destroyed, absorbed. If the males by hirth become naturalized, Russified in some way or other the women, continually fresh imported from Germany, prefer very naturally to be surrounded by countrymen. Thus these find access to the court, keep up the interests of their kindred; under their patrorage Germans prosper in all the directions -and Russia cannot easily become cleansed of them. The German explanation of their preponderance and utility runs thus: they maintain they have civilized Russia, and have contributed preëminently, nay exclusively ac cording to their version, to secure her greatness since the reign of Peter the Great. But this is a fallacy-The eminent individuals at that epoch, statesmen of military, were the Menchikoffs, Sheremeted's, Shafi roffs, Golowins, Kourakins, Dolgorouckis, etc. During the brilliant reign of Catherine II, no German was specially preciment, and one of her crowning merits in the mind and in the heart of every Russian is, that notwithstand ing she was a German by birth, none of her countrymen was either her lover, favorite or councillor. In general in all the great emergencies of the Empire, Russians net Germans have rendered the greatest and surest services. Potenskin, Roumantzoff, Kontousoff, Pashkowie and and above all, the invincible Souvaroil, who never lost a single battle,-far cutshone Manich, Michelson Barchy de Tolly and Diebitsch. The same is the case in the inferior military positions. Ten years ago, the dis. astrous campaign in the Caucasus was chiefly the result of German commanders such as Rosen, Sass, Grabbe, etc. Worontzoff, Barystinsky, and others of Russian stock, illustration how of old the Russo-Germans were looked upon by the Russians, the following occurrence may erve: At the battle of Culm, in 1813, where General Vandamine was taken prisoner, the Russian Guards, commanded by Termoloff, contributed principally to the victory. When, after the affair was over, the King of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander came on the field. Alexander clasped his General, assuring him that to his gratitude he should be most happy to rectize any desire or demand of his: " Make me a German in your service. Sire," answered Yermoloff, who also belongs to the meat emirent men in Russia, and is still idolized by a great part of the nation, principally in Moseow, being of

genoine Russian stamp.

The characteristic features of the Russian army are those proper to the general character of the Sisvi and the Russians in particular. An indomitable stubbarness, an unbroken longhness, and perseverance and ondurance almost beyond human limits, are the prominent qualities A Russian never gives up any work whatever, when once commenced. To attain the proposed aim he will without hesitation, evercome any difficulties. The word impossible is nearly unknown to the Russian-workman, artisan or soldier. Thus if any new or difficult piece of workmanship is shown to an artisan, and the question asked if he will be able to produce something like it, his ready answer will be. I don't know, but I will try. In the same manner, the soldier on a battle field never supposes tha any thing there is impossible. He storms batteries with coolness, may, even composure, and will stand quite unmoved the most deadly fire of the enemy. He has not, perhaps, the feaming vivacity of the Frenchman or of the Pele, but a peculiar, steady, unshaken way o his own. If everpowered and broken by the enemy, he does not fly in disorder from the field, but remains on it. even with the certainty of the loss of life. During the retreat of the Russian army in 1812 from the Niemen to Moscow for several hundred miles, few, very few, prisoners were made by the French. At the buttles of Eylau, Austerlitz, and Mojaisk, Napoleon was puzzled and terrified by the inflexible obstinacy, especially of the Russian infactry, and proclaimed it to be among the beat in the world. About ten centuries ago, Leo Diakonos an Imperial historiographer of Byzantium, speaking of the Ros, of that time. (now Russians) who several times apprenched the Eastern Capital, says that the Ros die but don't run away. Others maintain this to be the result of a stern discipline. That discipline may contribute to it in a certain degree cannot be doubted-but no dis-

cipline can stand against fear. Whatever may be the external appearances, the soldie among the army and principally among the officers, does not consist in an absolute worship of despotism, as is rather generally believed. An uninterrupted breath of liberal aspirations is netive there. Most of the officers feel deeply the iron yoke of despotism crushing them and the country. The number of fanatics and idolators of Crarism, at any price, is rather a minority, and the bulk would willingly assist in getting rid of it. The conspiracy of 1821, and above all that of 1825, were initiated by the army and most extensively spread in it. In 1838 and 1833 more than two hundred officers of one single

and quarrelsome attitude taken by the Emperor in the Turkish question, is not a necessity forced on him by some rast conspiracy or uncasiness in the army, which must thus be kept busy some way or other, and its en ergy directed or expended in some other channel? A war with the Turks always has a more national character than any other war whatever, and is exceedingly well calculated to kindle intensely the religious as well as the Panslavistic arder of the nation and of the army. and thus to curb and subdue its disquiet spirit. Such reasons contributed eminently to the war of 1828.

Officers quartered and disseminated in the country are in immediate and continual contact with the nation, the people, and can clearly see where resides the source of the evil. With this, the reading of liberal books when they can get them, forms their greatest relish. They erave for the forbidden fruit, and, as far as possible, they try to satisfy this craving. Further, they generally are not at all pleased with the part forced on them, of being the props and knight-errants of despotism in other European countries? of being the exclugaish ers of light and the owls of civilization. The feeling of a genuine Panslavism, aiming at an internal disenthrallment of the fatherland, is more generally alive and aprend among them, than is agreeable to the Coar. This Pans lavism is for beginning the work at home, previous to attracting and aggregating the smaller kindred Slavie bodies. The existence of a liberal spirit among the Rus. sian officers, was strikingly evinced during the late Hua-Notwithstanding the Magyars shored themselves as deadly enemies of the Slavic element and independent nationality, as the Austrians and Germans could have been, still, as their cause was tinted with iberalism, the Russian officers never missed an occaion to show their partiality for the cause against which they were fighting, and their most decided conempt for the Austrians. They never met socially, never raterpized with these allies. No Austrian officer could show his face among the Russians, under the penalty of being ins antly kicked outfrom any place of public resort frequented by them. This took place continually during the cam, aign, and it was even rumored that sometimes, on the battle fields, the Russians, drawn up in line away rom the Austrians, fired, for the sake of fun, whole velleys into them instead of against the Magyara

The Russian officers would willingly wish to become the means, even the promoters, of a political-nay, even of a social, internal emancipation. But they can neither combine together into unity of purpose and of action. per even communicate together in large numbers, without running the greatest personal dangers. They are watched over, surrounded by spies, and any attempt on their part will always be thwarted by the treachery of some individual among them, or wrecked against the impossibility of acting united. The dawn of emancipation will not rise in those quarters, but its rising may be acceled rated and facilitated through their laterference. When that blessed hour appears on the dial of time, their duty will be-and many already understand it so-not to oppose the rising of the peasants, of the people at large: not to quench, but to extend the action of the purifying fire.

The most conspicuous mark of the Russian army in general-that of the officers as well as of the soldiers that they never consider themselves as any excrescence in the nation, distinct or superior to the bulk or the people. They do not look on the quality of a citizen as something below them; quite the contrary. This is in itself a mighty pledge for the future. Officers and sol. diers both, anxiously look for the moment when they can get rid of the thraldom of the red collar, and return to private life, as citizens or laborers. Officers, if they cannot belp themselves otherwise, prefer to change the military for the civil service. They do not share the mean and contemptible notion of the officers of other Eurepean armies, as, for example, the Prussians, Frenchetc., that the red collar and military cost is something superior is position and honor to the common existence of he rest of the nation. We mean by the above, principally officers of pure Russian blood. They know themselves as well as those of other armies, to be the trustees of what is called falsely the national honor, but this feeling is intimately blended in them with the love of country. of which for many of them the Czar is not the personification but only a temporary and transient particle. When the time will come, this distinction between Czarism and the fatherland will become more clear and preminent, and then despotism will stand powerless and abandoned by the majority. Sustained now by cowardly conservatives of both hemispheres its much-admired discipline will then be of no avail.

If the officers thus preserve the feeling of citizenship, much more is it the case with common soldiers. More miserable, more oppressed by the drill, the discipline and crushed by it, living in poverty and destitution, their position is far more helpless than would be that of a serf under the most reckless master. For the soldier the long years of service are but a daily, nay hourly. iron servitude. Thus nothing separates him from the destiny of the peasant, of the serf. He remains always way, bear on their necks the heavy pressure of caste and despetism. And the change is not for the bet, ter for the soldier. His feelings remain exclusively with the people. Thus even when brought into foreign countries, the Russian soldier is the least unreasonable in his claims, the ensiest to be satisfied, and if he remains for even a short time in the same place, he identifies himself instantly with the poorest classes among whom he dwells. During the occupation of France after the battle of Waterloo, the difference between the goodnatured kindness of the Russian and the particularly arregard manner of the Prussian or the English soldiers was felt by the French. The Russian was easily savisfied with the commonest fare shared with the bost, whose labors he also shared sometimes. In the fields, but most generally about the house. Often it happened, that mothers going to work in the fields, left the house, the children, and nurslings under the care of the northern

barbarian, who turned a faithful and careful nurse. At home the soldier is soul and body the brother of the peasant. In the military service, the pressure of caste weighs upon him more strengly than in his former state. The common soldier knows well be does not carry in his knapsack "the marshal's staff," as the military French proverb says since the great revolution. Nay, he does not even carry in it the simple epaulette of a secand lieutenant. No bright horizon opens before him becoming soldier, except an exuberant number of corporal punishments. As a soldier be is hourly reminded that he belongs to the oppressed, and the line between them is not broken. Having common misfor tunes, he shares their hopes for a better, if even a dis-

tant future. Thus their mutual destiny is inseparable. From this brief but true outline of the characteristics of the Russian army, of its officers as well as its soldiers it can be conceived that in relation to internal questions' the army has a wholly different bearing from that generally attributed to it out of Russia. In the eventuality of a rise of pensants, burghers, or serfs, the army will not so easily become a tool for depression as these or some other countries have proved themselves to be With the exception of a party of guards quartered in St. Petersburg, and mostly in barracks, and where the relarions between the inhabitants and the soldiers cannot be of the same confidential nature as are those in the coun my, there's little doubt on what side the soldier will be found in case of any general insurrection. Neither the Emperor, his Conneillors nor the nobility at large have any doubt about it. And the more distant comparatively that moment may be, the more assured is the cooperation of the soldier with the people, for in the san proportion the anti-Czarian spirit of the officers will secretse or extend. Each successive generation becomes more and more saturated with healthy opinions and discerning love of the fatherland. Thus despot tism as well as the privileges of caste, become more and more undermined. Even in these latter years there have been cases where the soldiers refused to fire against partially revolted serfs. From their consciences they could not condemn them, and they could not become murd-rers And further, every time when the officers and soldiers come in contact with Europe, they bring home notions not at all congenial to despotism and to the social relations existing there. They become infested with poison

se-called constitutional liberty as a relaxation and shelter against despotism; the soldier wishes for the more simple and natural liberty, of emancipation from the overburdening privilege. Both of them return disatis fied with existing institutions, and crave for a change, Thus after the campaigns against Napoleon in 1813-14-15, all the conspiracies were spread by the army. The masses which served to crush the Magrars, traversed such regions as Gallicia and parts of Slavonia, inhabited by kindred tribes, speaking a similar dialect, and nearly connected by the religious tie. And in 1849, there they found the peasants newly emancipated from a kind of serfdom, the robot or villainage of varied and more or less oppressive nature. All the dependence between the nobleman or master and the peasant was applibilated. The Russians saw there the peasants enjoying political liberties-electing members of the general diet, and participating thus in the general legis lation of the country courted by the Government as well as by the nobility. Can it be believed that such an example could be lost, and that the Russian masses on their return home were not living bearers of a new creed, or at least narrators of new and joyous stories at the hearths of the oppressed seris! The lik things and events once seen can no more be eradicated from the recollection, nor their propagation stap ped by any earthly means. The ways and means of the cenius of liberty and emancipation are numberless and various. The army, looked on to-day as the most pow. erful engine of Czarism, will sooner or later burst in its hands, and turn against it and against the pillars by which it is supported. Hope is not only not lost for Russia, but on the centrary it is rising-it is on the in-PASSLATIST.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE

CRYSTAL PALACE.

VIII.

PORCELAIN-ELECTROTYPE ARTICLES. In the French Department, on the ground floor, is

the fine collection of Porcelain and Glass of Laboche of the Palais Royal, Paris. As the French National Collection of Sevres has not yet been opened, the display of Lahoche will allow the admirer of good and antique percelain an opportunity of seeing several articles from that Government Manufactory. The specimens of clocks, lamps and candelabras in Porcelain are without a rival in the Exhibition. There is a Porcelain Salver, gilt and painted with the likeness of Henry IV. and the notabilities of his family down to the present Count Chamberd. This is very beautifully executed. There is also a very fine center table piece arranged for amp and caudle for parlor or hall : various designs of lamps and candelabras; a very pretty clock and lamp in which the hours are arranged on the edge of a turning table. In the article of ornamental lamps of Porcelain ware, the collection of Lahoche excels; besides vases and the articles described, there is a rich modern Tea Service in colored Porcelain: a Dinner Service of white, green and gold, and a Fruit and Flower Service. of fine taste and execution. It is in these laster particulars that this collection is worth the visitor's attention Laboche is an artist rather than a manufacturer. He designs patterns and ornamentations in his atelier at Paris, applies them to white porcelain wares fabricated at Sevres or elsewhere; and for his excellence in this department, he has obtained not only a Council medal from the London Exhibition, but distinctions from that of France and other European nations.

The porcelain exhibited here is of the hard kind, or that which has been subjected to more intense heat than the English ware, and has not the fusible bone admix ture. Such is the Sevres ware of the last 50 years. The difficulties which attend the manufacture of colored and ornamented porcelain are very great. The various combinations of metallic oxides, some volatile, and others not the proper exhibition of the necessary heat, the carefu selection of fluxes suitable to the ornamental ware, all require the labors of the chemist and the skill of the workmen to go hand in hand to produce a beautiful result. The successful attempts to imitate nature, the fermation of genus and artificial stones of the same beauty and value, and as there presented by the hands of ime and terrestrial heat operating on rude clays, is almost monopolized at the present day by Ebelman, the Director at Sevres, and it is to the manufacture of French porcelain we are indebted for the explanation and imitation of nature's chemical operations. This has in turn reacted on the manufacture of the ware, and the inspection of the jeweled porcelain of Lahoche will satisfy the connoisseur of the beauty and reality of the imitation. The turquoises on the bowls and salvers have all the appearance and hardness of the real gem. Much ne coubt is due to individual enterprise in earthen manufacture, yet still it must be borne in mind that the French Governmental factories are ahead of the world n the excellence of the crude article, the beauty of deign and the artistic execution in the coloring, and that the progress of England and other nations in porcelain is in imitation of the French productions. Lahoche's collection of old Sevres and modern imitations will make

elear to even the uninitiated observer.

In the Austrian and German department the collec-In the Austrian and German department the collec-tion of portician wate is not fully exposed, and a notice of them is therefore delayed; they will be considered along with the glass exposition. Of the common ware and coarse pottery, there is a moderate exhibition. In the Canada department there is a collection of Quebec pottery, made of good clay, but the finish is rather de-

pottery, made of good clay, out the minute Target of fective.

The Messrs, Mayers, of Dalehall pottery, Staffordshire, have some very good specimens of opaque porcelain. The opacity is communicated by the glaze, or that fusible compound which is applied to the surface of the biscuit before it is placed a second time in the kiln. This occurs with the soft porcelain; with the hard a single firing of a higher temperature is used. The opaque when he concernity a base of cycle of tim, and sometimes single firing of a higher temperature is used. The opaque glaze has generally a base of oxide of tin, and sometimes phosphate of lime when a white tint is required, when it is needed colored, oxides of manganese, copper, iron and sobait are mixed in. The Messrs, Mayers have a good collection of parian figures, and stone jugs and pitchers in has relief, of extremely pretty patterns.

In connection with these remarks on ornamental work were here introduce to notice the collection of

In connection with these remarks on ornamental work, we may here introduce to notice the collection of Messrs Elkington & Mason, in the British department, up stairs. The contributions from this eminent English firm consist of one table covered with electrotyped articles in copper bronzed. This, though not aftracting much notice, deserves really more attention than the expositions of gold and silver beside it. This beautiful art (electrotyping belongs to our day—although as far back as 1-01 Dr. Wollaston observed that if a piece of silver, in connection with a more positive metal, be placed in a copper solution, the silver is conted over with the copper, which coating will bear rubbing with the burnisher. Notwithstanding this and numerous similar observations, no attempt was subsequently made to make a practical application to cover surface with a metallic deposit until May, 18th, when Professor Planiel, of London, invented his constant battery. The London Athena we armounted that Jacobi, of St. Petersberg, could convert any line, however fine, engraved on copper, into a relief by galvanic process. Jordan a working printer, in June described his apparates for coarworking printer, in June described his apparatus for coating metal surfaces with copper. It was subsequently found that a resinous cooling protected parts which it was desired for to coat ever, thus facilitating the easy removal of casts; and Murray found that pumbago give sty surface a coating similar to a metal, and enabled the deposit to be thrown down upon it. This removed the necessity of using chemical mods, and allowed the employment of plaster, wax, resin, and other substances. Thus agriculto that its required for this multiplying art. The article to be coated or the mold is placed in the metallic solution are all that is required for this multiplying art. The article to be coated or the mold is placed in the metallic solution, and one with the wires from the battery. The deposit of metal immediately commences, and goes on until the whole metal of the solution is thrown down upon the mold, and if precantions be taken to keep up its strength, the deprecautions be taken to keep up its strength, the de-posit of metal may go on ad refinition. Thus any smount of thickness of metal coating may be laid or, and in pro-portion to the nature of the metallic solution will be the metal deposited. Thus, when the solution is one of copper t is copper which is deposited; when of silver it is silver; gold solution is used for depositing gold. The copies shich are thus produced are faithful and accurate, to a Every, even the minutest line is represented ed that inequality which the fingers' end can scarcely taken from the copy. Let the visitor look at the lizards,

corded by Elkington direct from

the live animal, and say if he has ever seen anything more truthful. In this particular it resembles the da-guerrectype—in that it copies nature, and her very blem-ishes are held up to view. The head of Wellington and a copy of the Cellini vase, both in copper, are well exe-cuted. These, and various other articles of vertu, will well repay the time spent in their inspection.

The patent for Electro-Plating and Gilding was grant-ed to the Mesers. Elkington, in 1840, and since then the manufacture of those articles has progressed until it is now snimmense business; the number of han's employed that firm approaches 1,000, and among these are some skilled designers. The process is made use of in France and other countries of Europe, besides its extended use re-plate, or these coated with silver, are rapidly super-ding in use the old style of manufacture, or what is, termed Sheffield plate.

Among the silver articles of electrotype, is a dish, an electrotype reproduction of a plate of fine workmanchip obtained and copied for the Messrs. Elkington, under the direction of Chevalier de Schlick. Eight subjects in his relief, represent Minerva Geometry, Arithmetic Astrology, Music and Rhetoric. The central figure represents Temperance surrounded by the four Elements. Under the class case is a meat dish, in the armiesque style, with Gray's registered gravy wall attached. This has the merit of separating the melted fat of roast or boiled meat from the gravy, and thus tendering the gravy as it flows from the meat as pure as if the fat bad been lifted off it, while both wave in state. Among the large silver articles, is a center piece for eight lights, in the style of the XV, century. (Italian.) with figures supporting baskets for fruit, also, a large candelabrum with three sea tigers at the base. a shell basket midway, and surmounted by delphine This is a massive and beautiful work of art; beside these are four table pieces, representing English games The same case exhibits three pieces for fruit of the

Arum pattern.
Another case of the Messrs. Elkington contains the articles which are electro gilt. These are more elaborate and costly though not so massive as the plated case. Among them is an inkstand in gold and oxydised silver, a globa forming the cap of the stand. It is surrounded by three figures, typifying art, commerce, and raw macerial, sepa-tared by the Caduceus of Mercury, and bordered by a register of the notabilities in each department. The Hiad Salver is a noble work of art; in the center is de-Hiad Salver is a noble work of art; in the center is de-depicted Thetis and Jupiter with four bas reliefs of Hector dragged around Troy—Diomedo overcoming the Barrier—Ajax over the body of Patrocius, and Mi-nerva encouraging the Greeks. Smaller designs of Achilles refusing to fight—of Briseis brought to his Achilles refusing to fight-of Briseis brought to his tent-of Paris and Helen-Hector's dead body bewalled by friends, and of Minerva bringing armor to Achille surround the foregoing. Here is also, the shield made for Queen Victoria, which has an oxydised sliver ground— a copy of a Cellini vase from the British Museum—the race plate in gold, with an oxydised silver vase, designed by Gunkel and modeled by Rossi. The bas reliefs represent the characteristic virtues of every if -- such as "strength, swiftness and prudence" in the center is a mask of Love, looking out from a flower as the incentive to every noble struggle-and lastly, there is the Queen's Jewel Basket, with likenesses in medalon of the young royal family.

The metal which is used as the foundation for gold

and silver articles is not copper, as was formerly the case, but an alloy which has been chosen for the many useful properties possessed by it. It is a mixture of copper, nickel and zine; hard in substance, infusible exept at a high temperature, and white in color. In past imce, when a silver exterior covered a foundation of pper, and an unsightly appearance was the consabrasion or wear of the silver laid bare the quence the abrasion or wear of the safeet in our ac-copper. It has been one of the objects in the mod-en improvements of the art to select some metal, which, while possessing all other requisite qualities, should make a close approximation to silver in color and appearance. This the Albata ware accomplished it is white, hard, and the point of union between the nickel base, and the silver deposit is dished to be parallel to the trooping down the silver and gold out of solution, the Elkingtons use a battery of a peculiar construction the invention of a German, which the current through the wires direct from the battery, it is made to traverse ten horse shoe magnets, disposed around a wheel furnished with breaks and moved by steam-power; the wires from this wheel pass to the deemposing solutions, and by this means a very much ter power is obtained, and time is therefore greater power is obtained, and time is therefore saved by its use. Although the Electrocype art in its applica-tions involves the working in gold and silver, yet it dif-fers from the usual occupations in those metals, in that the cost of the material is always considerably less than that of the labor bestowed on it, and in this respect it approaches the chica and earthen manufactures. In all these purification of the raw materials, the employment gh degree of skill in the workmen, in th ical departments, men of superior taste and educathe ornamental parts, all conduce to raise the cost of true kinds of business to transplant and cultivate upon

The severe and continued rain storm of Tuesday and Wednesday had the effect to expose all the imperiorities in the exterior covering of the bullaing. Very great neglect or incompetency has been displayed in the imperfect manner of finishing the roofs, especially around the columns. Many articles were wel, although the Policemen and Firemen were on active duty with rubher cloth to protect all objects exposed to the falling water. The Superintendents, Mesars, Dupout, Day and Holm's, were active and directed the most effective measures to be taken. Every point where water was seen to pass through was marked and will be carefully secured, so that in future the Palace will be almost water-proof at all points. Mr. Holmes was in the Palace during the principal part of the time, night and day, and expresses every confidence in the ability of the Association to make the building entirely secure.

the Association to make this been felt by parties bring-Considerable atmovance has been felt by parties bring-ing burdles into the Palace when attempting to remove them, as it is a regulation of the Enthbrilon that no persen, not even an officer can pass out of the building with any package without as order from the Superin-tendents or Secretary. Two men were brought to the office with parcels of silk goods in a handkerchief, which they seeght to carry out. These persons assumed to be guerant of the regulation, and doubtless were so. No erson should pass the umbrella stands with any bundle.

berson shacia pass the unoversa states wan any studie.

Leave every thing there and take a check.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the bour at which
the Falace is open to visitors, 10 o'clock A. M., the usual
business bour downtown. The Palace should be opened
at 7 o'clock A. M., as thousands would find the early hears the best calculated for convenience and pleasure. Several persons from the country went away the other a craing without visiting the exhibition after standing at the doors for an hour, being obliged to leave the City by the 104 o'clock train on the Hudson River Railroad. The machine building has been handed over to the su-

perintendent to commence the arrangement of his driv-ing machinery and lines of shafting. Two engines of 75-herse power are on the floor, and will be soon placed on indations, and arranged to let on the stead The Picture Gallery is rapidly approaching compl

The Ficture Gallers is rapidly approaching compac-tion, and promises to be a very magnificent affair. The old management ceased on Wednesday, and a new regime is now being organized with Mr. Bachelder as engineer of the building, which gives promise of final completion sometime within the coming month of August. Among the incidents of Wednesday we noticed a fall fel-ow with a life preserver withing about the building.

ow with a life-preserver walking about the bi which caused much merriment to those who witnessed Number of single admissions, 3.850; senson tickets.

(63) amount of each received, \$1,920, 25.

Four hundred seats have been furnished during the sast two days, for the accommodation of visitors, as decread from the first by the Superintendents, to whom the credit of the thought is due, manger the boast of Times of yesterday. No difficulty has been felt on The Times of vesterday No difficulty has been felt on account of change at the various ticket offices, as the Superintendents have arranged to keep an ample supply in the safe, constantly at the Falace, in future.

The Exhibition should be opened at 3 o'clock A. M., when are induced

as the crowd who assemble many of them, are induced from weariness to visit the various outside shows. One establishment took \$20 yearends from this cause.

Casson or Houn.—The Directors give notice that
the Paince will be open hereafter at 9, instead of 10
o'clock, A. M.

Mone Goods.-The Hamburg bark Flying Dutchman Freedo, 60 days from Hamburg, arrived here July 27, 1853' as on board 19 packages for New York Industrial Exhibi ion certaining a fine selection of Porcelain Ware from he Hoyal Factory at Berlin, valued at Rix \$4,000 also, Cast Iron articles, Rix 82,000 worth, and Oil Painting from Berlin, Prussia.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New-York, July 2t. 1859.

Michael Jennings, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Brad-ey at North Haven, Ct., has been examined and commit-ed to prison to await trial at the next term of the Superior

1 ETTERS OF AN EXILE ... No. XXXIV Dervishes and their Miracles.

No secure of Tee N. I. Inhaus.

Ray MAR OGLOU, Jame A, im.

No secure did I reach Angora than the count-rand of
the house which I inhabited was filled with the infe
of every description, while those who could not be
brought sent me their friends, with amplified relation
of their sufferings, requesting me to cure them, through
smbessadors and messengers. To these I refused a
listen, searful as I was of committing some fatal blunder.

But one of those plenopotentiaries insisted with so made
warmth and requested so many times, that I should a
deprive a man of ninety-nine of his last hope, that I warmth and requested the property of his last hope, that determined not to confide in his advocate, but to go my if and visit him. He was nothing less than the chief mufti of the town

He was nothing less than the chief mufti of the towarthe president of a celebrated establishment of Dartishe, and very generally revered as a sort of saint. Nashy century be had lived, and had still several wives, may little children, his thirty two teeth, an erect saves and a strong constitution. But all these bleatings were insofficient to reconcile him to the loss of his sight-heavy unisfortune which any body but a Massulman would have quietly borne at such an age. He, however, never dismissed from his heart the wish and the hape of recovering it. According to my knowledge of Eastern character and feeding, nothing is further from truth than the opinion generally admitted of the indifference with which a good Mussulman submits to fate. The dent rebel against necessity, it is true; but what main his senses ever did? And the Eastern man is selded carried out of them—a fact which springs from his temper, and not from his principles. But I never saw unit of the control of the principle. But I never saw unit of the properties of the Prophet. There seems to be no impossibility for them. Time, experience, argument—as the man is a second of the prophet. There seems to be no impossibility for them. Time, experience, argument—as the main temperature of the prophet. pessibility for them Time, experience, argument thing harms nor discoursees one of them. To crery jection he smilingly answers: "Who knows! Allah jection he smilingly answers: "Who knows! Allah "all powerful!" and cuts short the discussion. Such was the case with my venerable muriti. Several doctors had visited him: many Dervishes had tied to his neck had of verses from the Keran. He acknowledged that a good result had come from all these prescriptions; hu the future had nothing to so with the past, and he all flattered himself that he might see his new wife and hast child before he died. It was to perform this mines that I was called; and, strange to say, whether because he all man's confidence was contagious, or because I really discovered some favorable symptoms in his can the old man's confidence was confacious, or because really discovered some favorable symptoms in his capatrer an accurate investigation, I did not despaired happy result. What I had taken at first for a catana now appeared to me a different affection of the visal organs, not impossible to cure. I said so, and advised a regime, which the old man promised to follow to the last. As my stay at Augora did not extend to more than to the contents. I don't know what became of my naises a fortnight, I don't know what became of my patient nor of my cure; but a sensible amelioration having taken place from the very first day, I was, during my taken place from the very first day, I was, during my stay in the town, literally proprietor of the very heart of the Mufti, and had I asked him a bit of the Propheta turban, I don't think he would have found courage to refuse me. His whole family rivated him in kindness and politerness. and politeness.

I was invited by them to visit the summer re-

I was invited by them to visit the summer residence of the congregated Dervishes, and gladly accepted the invitation, availing myself of the opportunity of getting acquainted with habits and places but seldom opened as Christians. I expected to find something like our or converts, but was much disappointed in beholding a square garden divided into many parts, each occupied in the center by a small Kiosyne, open on all sides, and surrounded by flowers and truit trees. The garden likelf was enclosed in a row of houses, of different size and structure, belonging to the Dervishes and their samme families. Some of them still inhabited their summer shades, while others had left them for warmer localities in the center of the town. I was introduced by my cicerume into the harem of one of the first categor, where I found a numerous female society, several a

whose members belonged to one happy mank, as a whole squalron of babics, the property of the same Showers of stockings, gloves, and other knitted ardds. were preferred to me, nor was the mistress of the place satisfied until I had accepted of a beautiful cat, of the are bread of Augora.

From my carriest days, the name of Augora had been esseciated in my mind with the idea of cats and goals; but I confession my shameful ignorance. I had made a confusion between the two names of Angora and Angola and always thought the beautiful beasts natives of Africa rather than Asia. It had not long been selled on my form, however, when I discovered my blunder, and returned to the Asiatic town, the honor of which I had defranded her, though innocently. Nothing, indeed, is oner than these Angora goals, with their protession of currly, silver-like locks, failing to the ground. The estates, are wonderfully pretty animals; but of these, there are specimens in the civilized world, while nobody has tried yet to naturalize these precious goals in other constries. Much has been done—many thousands here been spent to transplant in France, Italy, England and America the Spanish Merinos, while the Angora goals. ciated in my mind with the idea of cats and goth; America the Spanish Merinos, while the Angora goals, whose fleece might be mistaken for silk, are still left to graze upon the Galatian hills There is certainly some thing peccuar, either in the air, the water, or the pasturage of that province, strangely favorable to smooth

and fineness of the bair, since the Angora goats are net to be found beyond three day's distance from the town. At Iconium, the ancient capital of Karsmania, and on the immense plain in the midst of which it is sitand on the immense plain in the midst of water it is an unted, they beast of a similar breed; but though incom-parably superior to every other breed except that of An-gors, it is far beneath the latter. As for cats, they en-clusively belong to old Angera; and the Iconium cats, shich are also remarkably one, cannot at all be compa ed to the real type of Angera. It was not, then, a post present that I received from the dervish's lady, and grateful I feit, as I ought to feel. But my old Multi was not contented, nor would he be so, until he had done semething quite extraordinary to please mo. He thought, at last, of giving me the gratification of beholding a scene of the Dervish's power, and the sight of a mirada.
It is a curious spectacle in the year 1853, and the more w when performed by a band of Massulman saints, in the house, and for the amusement, of a Christian woman. Many were certainly, the pious hearts which were tros-bled on hearing of such condescension: but the Muffi himself was too much of a saint to be refused, or eva blamed; and the chief Dervish, with five of his disciple, extered my door one day, and informed me that the Muiti lad sent them to show me their skill. I received them with every mark of gravity and respect, beging them not to burry themselves, but to take some code them not to hurry themselves, but to take some codes and smoke, till the power hald-seconded upon them, and they felt assured of a good result. The codice and the pipes were necepted: but for the rest, they assured me they were always ready to show their confidence in the strength of the spirit. I closely examined them while they speke, in order to discover if they were impostors or dupes. But I could not make it out, and I confess, that had the thing been possible, I should rather have taken them for real saints, actually invested with a su-

The chief was an old man, looking like every old Turk, perfectly respectable. A white beard, a clear plants benjurant look, a soft voice, a slow speech; a quiet way altogether in moving and conversing, in short nothing lespeaking in him either the charlatan or the fanalis. These old Mussimans look inreality as far from the one as from the other. They are too cold to be the prey of cythusiam, and they seem too honest to play with enthusiasm, and they seem too bonest to play with others' credulity. Still they must be one or the other, and you shall judge; but before I proceed let make deavor to account for this apparent contradiction be tween the outward and the inward Mussulman. In a society where cheating and lies are considered dis-lenerable, the man who makes a daily use of them is henorable, the man who makes a daily use of them is ashatned of himself and gradually acquires that cuming and cuspicious look, that hurried and uncertain speces often betraying the impostor. Among Mussalmans, on the contrary lies, when successful, are greatly esteemed, as even when discovered, bring no dishonor with them. Marter is ashatned of his play, and the public's applant rewards him fer his talents. Such is the Turk, such is the Turk, such is the Turkish public. Life is a theater for them, from whence truth is necessarily excluded except in its instantion. That is the reason why you see men of venerable aspect and owned with public respect and sympally deluring themselves to practise a perpetual system of falsehood. Beware of Turkish honesty, beware above all of Turkish re-reactly.

all of Turkish veracity.

The codes and the pipes having been discussed and put saids, the Dervishes proceeded to divest themselvet of great part of their garments, namely of their about as stocking, jackets and shirts. The chief took from a service a number of cutting and piercing instruments, swod-knives and poignards, which he distributed to his dis-ples. They received them after having made the prestrations, and kissed the hand which was going to prestrations, and kiesed the hand which was going to found the consecrated implements. Then they began to sing, to dance, or to speak more accurately, to seem dreaduily and to make all sorts of gambols till the were covered with most profuse perspiration. In the meanwhile their features grew strangely distorted; the eyes starting from their sockets, their mostrils disting and their months ariginating. When the consist of and their wouths grimmaring. When the required attains had reached its summit, one of them screeceing and kicking, plunged his poignard into he check with such violence that the point of it stand from the other side is the interior of his mouth. So bated he beam to turn his neighbor last as a cappain to the other size in the tackroy of his mouta-tacted he began to turn his polymard just as a carpent would are augur in a piece of wood; and then, feating to doubt that the blood running from his would be not suffice to convince me, he rushed to me, seized at hand which I had not courage or presence of mind a withdraw, and thrust it by force into his month to me feel the point of the polynard stack in it. I dis. withdraw, and thrust it by force into his mouth to The Democracy of Washington County, Vt. at their County Convention recently, adopted, with these union-period exceptions, the candidates of the Free D emocrata and bowed in acquiescense, which pantomime st